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NIXON'S "TALK PEACE, MAKE WAR" TRICK

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Editor's Note — *The Foreign Ministry of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam on July 3 issued the following statement on the continued US aggression in Cambodia:*

"The Nixon Administration is trumpeting the withdrawal of American troops from Cambodia and the US 'goodwill' to seek a 'peaceful solution' to the South Viet Nam problem. In his report to the American people on June 30, US President Nixon shamelessly laid the responsibility for the expansion of the war into the whole of Indochina on the Vietnamese people, denied US hand in the overthrow of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, legal Head of State of Cambodia, pleaded for the dispatch of US troops into Cambodia and boasted about the imaginary successes of the US piratic operation in Cambodia and of the US plan for "Vietnamizing the war" in South Viet Nam.

Such a propaganda ploy by President Nixon can deceive nobody. As known to everybody, it is the US that engineered the reactionary coup d'etat on March 18 in Cambodia; and it is Mr. Nixon who on April 30 ordered the US and Saigon puppet troops to launch an open aggression against Cambodia, spreading the war throughout Indochina in order to turn Cambodia into a new-type colony and a military base of the US, opposing the patriotic movements of the Khmer, South Vietnamese and Lao peoples.

But the situation has unfolded in a direction entirely contrary to the US dark design. According to the communique issued on June 30 by the Ministry of National Defence of the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea, the patriotic movement of the Khmer people under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk has developed by leaps and bounds and achieved very important successes. The Khmer patriotic forces have liberated many vast areas where people's power has been established. The US aggressors and the Saigon puppets have suffered big losses in manpower and material on the Cambodian soil. The Lon Nol—Sirik Matak reactionary regime is shaken to its foundations.

In South Viet Nam, US "Vietnamization" is going bankrupt. The South Viet Nam people and armed forces have repeatedly dealt at the US and puppets hammer blows in the plains, the mountain areas and the cities. The people's uprisings have been spreading widely with every passing day, shattering by big chunks the system of enemy control and repression. The heroic struggle of the South Viet Nam townspeople of all strata is surging ahead vigorously on an unprecedented big scale.

The Lao people, under the leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front, have bravely beaten off the US and puppets' inroads into the liberated zone and liberated many important areas in Laos.

The peoples of the Indochinese countries are driving the US aggressors and their henchmen into a losing position, passiveness and confusion.

Public opinion in the world, including the United States of America, has condemned the US imperialists ever more sternly, demanding them to end their aggression against the Indochinese countries and withdraw immediately and totally the US and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos.

(Continued page 2)

Nixon: His face and his deeds

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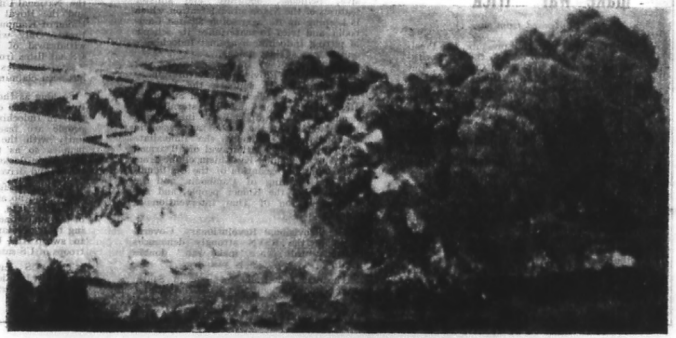
Target of US napalm bombs: All that is living in South Viet Nam

Drawing and photo from the US paper "The Militant"



In the shade of coconut-trees of our native land

III – PRESENT SITUATION AND PROSPECTS

IN the present situation, US-puppet transient strong points far from growing, have been considerably limited by our military attacks. Meanwhile, their basic weak points have been aggravated and have multiplied, which has been at the bottom of "Vietnamization" setbacks and stalemate.

For that reason, the US aggressors and their lackeys, though still hopeful, are never sure of the success of "Vietnamization."

They hope to turn the tide with bombs, shells and atrocities.

They hope to weaken our armed forces and people, affect their fighting spirit and confidence in victory.

But more often than not, they just run into what they want to avoid.

They want to experiment "Vietnamization" in such areas as Dakto, Duc Lap and Bu Prang, Long Khanh, the Mekong delta, but it is there that they have met with the heaviest setbacks.

"VIETNAMIZATION" OF THE WAR, A PASSIVE MOVE OF US IMPERIALISM

(Continued from last issue)

They want to reduce American casualties by piece-meal troop withdrawals, but their losses keep increasing...

They want the war to end from a position of strength, with our forces weakened, out of steam. However, far from reducing our offensives in scope and intensity, we have stepped up widespread and all-round assaults on the enemy, which has worsened his confusion and bewilderment.

They hope that with trickling troop pull-outs, they will be able to placate the American people's anti-war movement. But the latter continues to expand and to press for the Nixon administration's withdrawal of all US and satellite troops from South Viet Nam.

With the present pattern of warfare, both US and puppet troops have to spread thin to dodge our blows. In many places, enemy forces constantly exposed to attacks dare not move out to the rescue of beleaguered mates. Many US-puppet units have been tied down to guard "pacification" areas against PLAF raids.

In such a predicament, the puppet administration has asked for more US dollars to accelerate the build-up of the puppet army, but this demand has been met with delay and by dribblets.

The above facts point to the inevitability of US defeat. Mr Averell Harriman, former head of the US delegation at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam has confirmed that "Vietnamization" of the war is a completely wrong strategy. *Reuter* on March 14 noted that "Vietnamization" is a plan merely aimed to prolong the war with continued US involvement.

Earlier, on September 2, 1969, *UPI* reported that many high-ranking officers of the Pentagon including General Wesmoreland did not believe in their government's "Vietnamization" policy.

Doubt about the results has prompted the enemy to make inaccurate and ludicrous appraisals.

Concerning "pacification," while the US was boasting that over 70 per cent population was under the US-puppets' control, the Saigon stooges inflated the figure to 97 per cent. But they acknowledged among themselves only 40 per cent. The true results of "pacification" as pointed out by many observers in the United States and the rest of the world, have been poor, and can be blotted out in one night.

With regard to our strength, it has been valued by the enemy in different ways: some of them claim that we are weakening and are no longer able to mount offensives. Others believe that we are getting stronger and are poised for large-scale actions. All of them are panic-stricken in face of our onslaughts and uprisings which may fall on them at any time. Some assert that "pacification" has destroyed "Viet Cong" bases, others say the latter's "grass-roots organizations are still intact"... Some affirm that our armed forces have weakened, many others say they feel our formidable units are just like Damocles swords hung over their heads.

The enemy is at a loss to assess our armed forces and guess our moves. But one American officer has reached this conclusion: "What we are sure is that we don't know what the adversary wants to do."

So there is no need discussing as to which is "on the ropes" on the South Viet Nam battlefield.

Neither can the US know the exact number of Saigon puppet troops, as only over 10 per cent of their names are on paper, including dead and deserters.

This has caused US Defence Secretary Melvin Laird to declare after a tour of South Viet Nam that the road to the completion of the "Vietnamization" program is not without difficulties and frustration.

Having lost all confidence in his own men, Nixon had to ask British General R.K. Thompson, formerly unsuccessful advisor Ngo Dinh Diem, for a better appraisal of South Viet Nam situation.

Therefore, for all their attempts to paint an optimistic picture, Nixon and the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique cannot fill the credibility gap of the American people and among themselves, and Nixon is running headlong into the tunnel with no end in sight of Kennedy and Johnson.

The Vietnamese armed forces and people want to tell Nixon and Company that the road of "Vietnamization" is a hopeless one! It will lead the US aggressors to more humiliating reverses and Nixon to his political grave!

Acting upon President Ho Chi Minh's last wishes, our armed forces and people are resolved to persist in and push ahead their fight against US aggression, for national salvation, till complete victory.

CUU LONG

Nixon's "talk peace, make war" trick

(Continued from page 1)

Under such powerful pressure, US President Nixon had to declare the total withdrawal of US troops from Cambodia. But on the other hand he instigated the Saigon puppet troops to step up the aggression in Cambodia, the use of US air forces to support the Saigon puppet troops and tried hard to provide additional weapons to the Lon Nol–Sirik Matak clique to massacre the Khmer people. Furthermore he brazenly urged US satellites to chip in troops against Cambodia. On US orders, the Lon Nol–Sirik Matak, Thieu-Ky, and Kittikachorn cliques have set up a joint military command in Phnom Penh. The reactionaries in Bangkok are preparing public opinion for the deployment of Thai troops into Cambodia and US satellites in the SEATO aggressive bloc are campaigning for an armed intervention against the patriotic movement of the Khmer people. On the other hand, the US has masterminded the "Djakarta conference" group's moves to cover up the US aggressive acts in Cambodia, legalize the Lon Nol–Sirik Matak clique and advertise the Nixon administration's peace hoax.

These acts and the content of Nixon's June 30 report further expose the aggressive, bellicose, obdurate and sinister features of the Nixon administration which is keeping up its aggression against Cambodia and tries to materialize its scheme of pitting Indochinese against Indochinese and Asians against Asians.

The RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government fully supports the June 30 statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, sternly condemns the US imperialists' intensifying and extending of the war of aggression in Cambodia and demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all armed forces of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique from Cambodia, the cessation of the US bombing and shelling of Cambodia and the repression of the Khmer people, and the discontinuation of Thai intervention in Cambodia.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN strongly denounces Nixon's "talk peace, make war" double dealing.

The road that leads to peace in South Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos is that the US ends its war of aggression, respects the fundamental rights of the Indochinese peoples and meets the legitimate demands of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the PRG of the RSVN, the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea, and the Lao Patriotic Front. Only with the speedy, complete withdrawal of US troops and troops of US satellites from Indochina, can the US "save the lives of Americans" as Nixon has been claiming to try to do.

So long as the US deliberately prolongs, intensifies and expands its war of aggression in Indochina, the South Vietnamese people are resolved to strengthen their unity with the brother Khmer and Lao peoples so as to deal the US aggressors and their lackeys yet heavier punitive blows and drive them out of this area.

No brutal force, no deceptive peace moves and no arrogant threats by the US can intimidate, deceive or shake the will of the Indochinese peoples who are enhancing their solidarity and fighting valiantly to sweep the US aggressive troops and troops of US satellites from their countries.

The US imperialist aggressors will certainly be defeated! The Indochinese peoples will certainly win final victory!"

President Nguyen Huu Tho's *Interview with* Akahata *Correspondent*

Question : *Please tell us about the threat of the automatic extension of the "Japan — US Security Treaty" to peace and security in Asia in general, and in Japan, Indochina and South Viet Nam in particular.*

Answer — It is public knowledge that the scheme to "use Asians to fight Asians" is an important part of the so-called "Nixon Asian doctrine." To realize this scheme, the US imperialists have put in power such obedient Asian servants as the Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea, Chiang Kai-chek in Taiwan, the reactionary rulers in Indonesia, Kittikachorn in Thailand, the Thieu-Ky-Khiem junta in South Viet Nam, and recently, the Lon Nol–Sirik Matak clique in Cambodia.

To cover up their odious imperialist and colonialist features, they have used Japan as the Asian "gendarme" to counter the revolutionary movement, enslave other peoples and impose on Asia US neo-colonialist domination.

Within the framework of this manœuvre, the US and Japanese authorities signed in September 1961 then renewed on July 19, 1960 the so-called "Japan-US Security Treaty" aimed at legalizing US semi-occupation of Japan, turning this country into an American military base and dependency providing facilities for Japan's rearmament and quick revival of militarism, and dragging this country into a US-led aggressive military alliance in Asia.

Facts have proved that after 10 years' implementation of the "Japan-US Security Treaty," Japan has become a most important military base and a most effective tool serving the US policy of war provocation and aggression in Asia, especially the US aggressive war in Viet Nam and Indochina as a whole. With the extensive network of American military bases in Japan, the US has in the past 10 years constantly provoked, and threatened the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the other Indochinese countries. On the other hand, the Japanese reactionary authorities are feverishly carrying out the schemes for expansion and aggression in Asia and the Pacific.

At US instigation and with its backing, Japan has openly declared the formation of the "Asian Community" which is by nature an organization to manipulate, interfere in, and infiltrate other Asian countries. By means of investments, Japan has in the past years made successful inroads into the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, South Viet Nam, etc, and has manipulated and bought over the bosses there.

Notwithstanding the fierce resistance of the Japanese people and opposition by world public opinion, the Sato clique has let the US use Japan as a military base. US Stratofortresses from Okinawa have been daily bombing Viet Nam and Laos. Many weapons, toxic chemicals and other war materials of the US produced in Japan have been brought from various ports and airfields to massacre South Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodians. Recently, the Sato reactionary authorities, together with those in Indonesia, convened in Djakarta the so-called "Asian Conference on Cambodia" to lend a hand to the US aggressors in Cambodia.

It is clear that the US and Japanese authorities are turning Japan into an efficient stooge and shock force in the US move to use "Asians to fight Asians," with a view to imposing US neo-colonialist domination on this area.

Together with the United States, Japan poses a serious threat to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. The Japanese reactionary authorities are redoubling their efforts to revive Japanese fascist militarism, formerly defeated by the world's peoples, and scheming to drag the Japanese people into a new and disastrous war. They are actively helping the US imperialists to intensify their aggressive war in South Viet Nam, step up the special war in Laos and widening the aggressive war to Cambodia. The Sato clique have exposed ever more clearly its reactionary and bellicose colours and its role as odious lackeys of US imperialism.

Question – *How do you appraise the present movement of the Japanese people against this scheme of the Nixon and Sato cliques?*

Answer – Realizing the dangerous collusion between the Japanese reactionary authorities and the US imperialists, the Japanese people have risen up and are constantly standing up in an ever bitterer struggle against them. This is a legitimate and very glorious effort of the entire Japanese progressive people to build and defend an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and progressive Japan, admired, approved and supported by the peace-and justice-loving people in the world. By their struggle, the Japanese people are contributing to weakening the bellicose aggressive US imperialists and actively contributing to the defence of peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. This struggle is unfolding more fiercely with a very rich content and diversified forms.

We rejoice very much that learning that in the past month, many unified action organizations have been formed throughout Japan to lead the Japanese people to join the "June unified action" which climaxed on June 23, 1970 directed against the extension of the "Japan–US Security Treaty," and aimed at the latter's complete abolition, complete and unconditional return of Okinawa to Japan, dismantling of all American military bases in Japan, and opposing the Sato reactionary authorities' collusion with the US and failing after it in its aggressive war in South Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. It is also with deep appreciation that we learned that on June 23, 1970, when the "June unified action" started nearly 1,700,000 people throughout Japan took part in the action for the abolition of the "Japan — US Security Treaty," for the complete and unconditional return of Okinawa and against the US aggression in Viet Nam and Indochina as a whole, as a token of solidarity with Viet Nam.

We firmly believe that with the determination and united struggle of the Japanese people, with the closely united actions between the Communist and Socialist Parties of Japan and the other progressive Japanese organizations, the righteous and widespread drive of the brother Japanese people for independence, peace, neutrality, democracy and social progress will surely win total victory.

Question – *Could you tell us about the concern of the South Vietnamese people, the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam for the struggle of the Japanese people against this odious move?*

Answer – In the thick of a fierce fight against the US imperialist aggressors and their lackeys in South Viet Nam, the South Vietnamese people, the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam constantly follow with great interest the situation in Japan and the just and widespread drive of the brother Japanese people against the US imperialists and the Sato reactionaries. The South Vietnamese people always admire and greatly rejoice over the successes recorded by the fraternal Japanese people in that effort and consider them as their own. They regard this struggle as an important and vigorous joint attack on the US imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, and a valuable encouragement and stimulus for them in their surely victorious and just resistance against US aggression, for national salvation.

Standing together with the Japanese in the anti-US front-line, the South Vietnamese people are resolved to unite, millions as one, under the leadership of the NFL and RSVN — PRG, step up their struggle on the political, military and diplomatic fields and deal at the US imperialists more powerful and well-deserved blows. The people of South Viet Nam and the rest of Indochina are determined to fight in unity so as to defeat the US imperialists and their quislings in South Viet Nam and Indochina as a whole, thus contributing to foiling the plots of the US and Japan in Asia and defending peace in Indochina, Asia and the rest of the world.

I take this opportunity to express the deep gratitude of the South Vietnamese people, the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to the Japanese workers, peasants, intellectuals, students and progressive political parties and mass organizations for their unfailing sympathy with, strong and active support for, the just struggle of the South Vietnamese people. We particularly thank the Communist Party, the Socialist Party and many progressive organizations in Japan for having staged many drives and used many varied forms of support to our cause against US aggression, for national salvation.

I wish the brother Japanese people yet greater successes in their current glorious struggle as well as in their lofty revolutionary cause.

Townspeople's movement surges ahead in June

THE South Viet Nam townspeople's movement against the US criminal war of aggression and the Thieu-Ky-Khiem fascist and dictatorial regime mounted in June, as a sequel of innumerable demonstrations and strikes in the previous months.

Workers in Saigon, as the vanguard forces, demonstrated their strength by partial strikes, and a 24-hour general strike then an indefinite general strike. Workers at the Thu Duc warehouse, an American firm, have been out since May 28 to protest against wagecuts and unjustified sacking. This action has won the powerful support of fellow workers which led to the stoppage of Saigon dockers on June 9, the 24-hour walk-out by 100,000 workers of almost all trade-unions in Saigon — Cholon — Giadinh area on June 15, and the current indefinite general strike by the same number of workers starting from June 25.

The afore-said strikes paralysed the Saigon harbour, including the US military port, and almost all the activities of Saigon, the biggest city of South Viet Nam. In spite of the manœuvres of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem puppet administration, Saigon workers have reaffirmed their resolve to continue their struggle till final victory. At present everyday some 20,000 workers take turn in downing tools so as not to affect too much the masses' normal life.

Apart from class boycotts, demonstrations and teach-ins for an end to the suppression of the campus unrest and the release of the students illegally arrested by the Thieu-Ky-Khiem puppet administration, the students and pupils mounted last June many actions spearheaded against the US aggressors in Viet Nam. Saigon young protestors resorted to various methods such as beating back the American military police, burning down their cars, releasing hundreds of balloons with slogans demanding the withdrawal of US troops from South Viet Nam and staging exhibitions of grenades and hobnailed shoes used by the American military police against student dissenters.

At the two student congresses in Saigon and Can Tho on June 22 and 24 respectively, hundreds of representatives adopted resolutions against the prolongation by the US and Saigon administration of the US war in Viet Nam and for an end to the war, restoration of peace and reunification of Viet Nam. The resolutions strongly scored the fascist suppression and heavy taxes imposed on the South Vietnamese population by the Thieu-Ky-Khiem regime.

The resolution passed by students at the 2nd congress of the Van Hanh Buddhist University raised similar claims. Under the impact of such actions, the Saigon authorities had to release Huynh Tan Mam, Acting-President of the Saigon Students' Union, but still keeps in jail 5 students.

The Buddhists, with their hunger strike ending on June 1st and two self-immolations on June 4 and June 11, stepped up further their drive against the Thieu-Ky-Khiem regime and for peace. Especially on June 14, 24,000 people took part in the funeral of Superior Thich Thien Lai, turning it into a Buddhist protest against the US and puppet regime in South Viet Nam. Tens of thousands of others standing on the pavements shouted, together with the demonstrators, slogans for a termination to the US aggression, withdrawal of US troops from South Viet Nam, a halt to US bombardment and to the import of American depraved culture, etc.

Puppet army war wounded time and again demonstrated in Saigon streets, and picketed the puppet President's palace and National Assembly. On June 17, the police opened fire at one war wounded when he was building a hut near the Saigon police station. This touched off a new wave of anger among the war wounded and Saigon population as a whole.

Saigon press circles last June contributed actively to the struggle of the townspeople. Apart from reports on crimes committed by the US and puppet troops against the South Vietnamese people, many newspapers in Saigon urged severance of all relations with the USA and pointed out that the only way to a lasting peace in South Viet Nam was the withdrawal of US troops from South Viet Nam and a complete change of the Saigon puppet regime and not only of some top leaders. Saigon newspapers last month spearheaded their struggle against the US aggressors. Faced with such a widespread press militancy the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique resorted to mean reprisals. 11 issues of Saigon papers were seized last month. On June 25 alone, copies of 11 newspapers were confiscated for carrying reports on the US-puppets' bombing of fishermen in Rach Gia province on June 20, killing or wounding 100 persons.

One of the striking features of the movement has been the close coordination between various social sections, as indicated the unreserved support of all Saigon workers to the Thu Duc warehouse workers, and the sympathy of the students, Buddhists, puppet army war wounded with the workers' general strike, etc.

500,000 Employees on an Indefinite General Strike

By June 29 the general strike of factory and office employees in Saigon-Cholon-Gia Dinh had been on four days. It was intended to support the claims of the US supply dump workers at Thu Duc for the respect of their union rights, and to protest against the arbitrary dismissal of 283 of their mates, as well as against wage cuts from 30 to 70 per cent.

According to plan, the strike was to be staged in rotation. On June 29, over 20,000 employees, including those of the large *Pacific* enterprise stopped work. 20,000 others belonging to the American BRJ company and the so-called *Viet Nam Airways* decided to follow suit. According to the Secretary General of Saigon Trade Unions Federation, 500,000 employees went on strike from June 25 to 29, causing the loss of more than 655 million Saigon piastres.

The loading and unloading of nearly 50 military cargoes was paralysed in Saigon docks. Many of the city's markets were also affected. Employees of electricity and water plants in Saigon and nearby Cho Quan and Thu Duc — save those directly in charge of distribution — also walked out. So did drivers of means of transportation. Large placards were put up at stops : "Indefinite general strike" ; "Continued employment for workers." Workers' action committees were set up in factories and offices. Young people among whom a very large number of students, women, Buddhists, intellectuals, disabled veterans, etc... pledged moral and material support to the strikers. They sent delegations to visit and galvanize these. More particularly, in an open letter, the Students' Committee to Struggle for Vital Interests appealed to all social segments to back the strike until final success.

"Saigon Students are ready for action" is a slogan seen at the Saigon Faculty of Literature

Saigon students score Thieu's pauperization policy

ON June 28 afternoon, 300 university and middle-school students and people of different social strata met for a teach-in in the open, between two barbed-wire fences, in Van Hanh Street, Saigon. Topic : economic policy of the puppet administration.

Two big slogans were hung up :

Down with the pauperization policy !

Unreserved support for the workers' action !

Representatives of the students and other sections of the urban population emphasized that the economic and financial policy of the Thieu government had been impoverishing the people and making things very hard for them. They demanded immediate measures to improve the people's standard of living, end the war and restore peace.

Some time earlier, the Students' Committee for the People's Better Living Standard had circulated a three-point declaration denouncing violations of academic freedom by the Saigon authorities, opposing the pauperization policy, and claiming the students' freedom of opinion regarding all vital problems facing the country.

The press and students published the names of 63 members of the "Lower House" who had been bribed into passing the "law program."

On June 28 afternoon, well over a hundred disabled war veterans erected stands in front of the Saigon Central Market Hall and put up slogans demanding "food and clothing." They meant to stay there until their claims were met. Similar stands were seen on the two previous days in Nguyen Hue Avenue, where war invalids sold sundry commodities to earn their living.

JUNE 1970 A month of substantial successes

JUNE 1970 was marked by strong attacks and widespread uprisings by the armed forces and people in all the three strategic areas of South Viet Nam — the plains, the mountain and urban areas.

US — puppet HQs in such cities as Da Nang, Da Lat, Qui Nhon and Nha Trang etc..., were subjected to heavy blows, that upset the enemy's defence perimeters.

In Da Lat city and in the Duc Trong military sub-sector, within four days, the PLAF put out of action nearly 1,000 enemy troops, destroyed 22 vehicles, 10 cannons and a quantity of other military equipment.

In the plains of *Central Trung Bo*, the PLAF in the first half of this month wiped out or captured more than 6,000 enemy troops, shot down or destroyed on the ground 45 aircraft and wrecked nearly 100 military vehicles and tens of thousands of war means.

In the Mekong Delta, nearly 3,000 enemy troops were wiped out, 10 logistic depots burnt-out, 70 vehicles and 20 heavy cannons wrecked.

Series of military base, HQs, airfields and logistic areas such as Thua Thien, Chu Lai, Cam Ranh and the bases of the US brigades and division stationed around Saigon city such as Phuoc Vinh (north of Bien Hoa), Dau Tieng and Quang Loi (Binh Long province) came under repeated infantry and artillery attacks. The PLAF in *Binh Dinh province* set afire 50 million litres of gasoline in the Deo Son storage area and knocked out 80 GIs. They also intercepted and wiped out one cadet battalion of "popular defence" forces and 2 companies defending the Go Tram area.

US - puppet divisions were driven into a passive position on their defence perimeters.

The PLAF assault on Co Tien Cave in the morning of June 2 resulted in more than 600 enemy troops killed and the regiment HQs overrun.

The PLAF also encircled the areas of Thuong Duc and Hiep Duc (*Quang Nam province*) inflicting thousands of casualties on the puppet 51st Regiment and the US 196th Brigade. Dozens of enemy planes were downed.

The enemy's defence perimeters in the countryside were exposed to guerilla and regional forces' attacks.

Hundreds of posts, "strategic hamlets" in the *High Plateaux*, the plains of *Central Tvung Bo* and *the Mekong river delta* were destroyed by the PLAF and the local people. Dozens of "civil guard" and "popular defence" platoons were wiped out, military sub-sector HQs in many places were also attacked.

The liberation forces also broke the enemy's grip and wiped out the military sub-sectors of Mai Lanh in Quang Tri province, Tanh Linh in Binh Thuan province and Cai Von in Vinh Long.

The communication lines linking the enemy defence perimeters, the railways and roads in Tri — Thien region, Central Trung Bo the High Plateaux and the Mekong delta were harassed by guerillas. Many enemy military convoys were completely wiped out, many bridges and trains blown up.

No brutal force can drown their voice

IN coordination with the ebullient drive of the urban population, that of the press in South Viet Nam occupied zone for freedom of the press, freedom of speech, against repression and terror, etc. has been gaining in intensity.

Unable to bribe it, the Thieu-Ky-Khiem junta has resorted to an open big stick policy. They first set up a "press censorship committee" with Vice-ministers of the Interior and Justice as head and deputy head allegedly to "safeguard national security." As a result, since March this year, issues of some 80 Saigon newspapers have been seized, i.e. three a day on the average. The daily Tin Sang *has been struck by this measure 43 times during the same period. On June 25, 11 papers were similarly hit for having made public a statement by "representative" Dang Van Phuong in the "Lower House." Phuong revealed that on June 20 army aircraft had attacked fishermen in Kien Giang province, killing and injuring over 100.*

The Thieu-Ky-Khiem regime has gone to such length as to seize an issue of Duoc Nha Nam *on June 12 for printing a large photograph of the late Buddhist priest Thich Thien Lai burning himself to death the day before. The owners of the printing houses working for the papers* Dan, Dan Chu Moi, Tin Sang *and* Dong Nai *were summoned before law-court for questioning. Photographer Le Vinh was molested in public in Saigon, and the papers* Tin Sang *and* Thoi Dai Moi *served a warning that a fine of 10,000 to 100,000 dong and a sentence of one month's to one year's imprisonment would be imposed upon their editor in chief.*

But all those measures have proved incapable of submitting honest journalists in the occupied part of South Viet Nam. Patriotic, faithful to their readers, dedicated above all to the people's cause, they use every means at their command to bare the policy and manoeuvres of the US aggressors and their local stooges. They expose their collusion with the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique in massacres of Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia. They openly support the protest actions of the working people, war invalids, students, Buddhists and other segments of the population for better living conditions, for freedom, against repression.

Attacks on the puppet authorities by the Saigon press have been unambiguous. "The political regime of President Thieu has met no legitimate claim of the students, and has been cruel to the younger generations," wrote Cong Luan *(June 4). When a so-called fact-finding committee of congressmen appointed by Nixon came to Saigon,* Dan Chu Moi *(June 16) raised the question: "Where will they look for the truth if not among government circles?". More bluntly still,* Tin Sang *(June 17) called for the "breaking off of all relations with the US and a change of regime in our country rather than just a change of personalities."*

The fight of the press culminated with the refusal of all papers to reprint news released by "government information agencies", at a protest against the exorbitant price increase of newsprint last March. More spectacular was the decision of all newspapers not to come out on June 3 to support the university and middle-school students' struggle.

Coupled with the action of workers, students, war invalids and Buddhists, that of the press in Saigon has enlisted wide support both at home and abroad. This solidarity is a guarantee of success. No force, however brutal, can drown the voice of the press in the common battle of our people against American aggression.

PHAN HUU

PLAF again score at Chu Lai

ON the mornings of May 4 and 5, 1970, PLAF artillery of Quang Nam province hammered at 8 airfields, 6 depots, billets of pilots and technicians, the Ky Ha naval base, the American Division signal and radar centre.

The PLAF artillerymen began the attack on May 4, 1970 at 5 a.m. sharp by lobbing about one hundred shells on ten military targets.

The devastating shelling touched off a big conflagration and thundering explosions, shaking a large area around Chu Lai. Over 150 planes including 60 F.105, F.4H jets, as well as over 70 big transports, recon planes, helicopters and other war means were put out of action. Hundreds of American field officers and technicians were killed.

Three big fuel storages including 16 tanks, one storage of 8 tanks fed by 10,000-toon tanker which cast anchor from April 30 to May 3, were hit and the flames rose as high as one hundred metre above sea level for hours on end. The fire spread from Chu Lai to Ky Ha and Cua Lo, about 14 km long.

The following day (May 5) at 5.50 a.m. when the fire was still smouldering, PLAF men rained about one hundred shells on ten important militar targets at Chu Lai and Ky Ha, including two airfields for transport and recon planes, the depots, repair workshops: about one hundred buildings were struck, tens of planes of and tens of thousands of tons of war equipments were wiped out and another one hundred American aggressors were killed.

PLAF shells were slammed on three big fuel depots at Chu Lai for the second time, causing heavy damage to the enemy.

At Ky Ha, PLAF guns opened up on the port, signal and radar centre (of the Americal Division), and a big depot which caught fire and heavily damaged chiefly the signal and radar centre; two big radar stations and a great quantity of telecommunication equipment was wrecked. At Chu Lai, all communication with the outside world was cut. At Ky Ha harbour, a big cargo ship and 8 small craft just coming in, with their freight to be unloaded by hundreds of Yankees, were hit by PLAF shells at 5.50 a.m. The blazing big cargo ship veered round until the fire was extinguished by a special chopper two hours later and was tugged to the northeast of Ky Ha for repair. A number of motor boats were sent to the bottom. The 8 ships moored near the big cargo boat ran for dear life instead of trying to rescue the ship in distress and the harbour.

IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS

A big stride forward of the Cambodian Revolution

EDITOR'S NOTE — *The Ministry of National Defence of the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea released on June 20 a communique on the military successes of the Cambodian people and National Liberation Armed Forces in the three months ending June 1970. The communique, distributed by the Information Bureau of the National United Front of Kampuchea, reads in part as follows:*

...In the past three months, the US imperialists and their henchmen have completely upset the situation in our country.

From an independent and neutral country, a country under peaceful construction, our Fatherland is being devastated by aircraft and tanks of the US and Saigon puppet troops, the flame of the aggressive war is reducing to ashes many pagodas, schools, villages, towns and cities. Many Khmer patriots and honest Vietnamese and Chinese residents have been savagely persecuted and massacred by the aggressors and the traitors. Our national sovereignty and honour are being challenged seriously; the Khmer people are being treated contemptuously by the US racists and the Thieu-Ky mercenaries and our people's construction efforts are being interfered with and undermined.

However, also in the past three months, the revolutionary movement of our people has grown by leaps and bounds and won successes of tremendous historic significance.

The National United Front, the victorious banner of our people and the Royal Government of National Union, the organizer and inspirer of our people's struggle has been set up, headed by ardent, talented and prestigious patriots: Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, Chairman of the Front, Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Front, and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union, and other well-known figures in the Political Bureau of the Front and the Government.

The political drive of our people up in arms against the reactionary Lon Nol — Sirik Matak administration and for the setting up of the people's power has been spreading vigorously and multifariously from country to town.

The Cambodian national Liberation Armed Forces have experienced a rapid growth, fought courageously and most successfully against the internal enemy and foreign aggressors. According to statistics available, up to June 20 our armed forces and people:

— Knocked out 25,000 officers and troops of the Lon Nol army. If the 20,000 disbanded troops are included, more than 40,000 enemy troops including two brigades and nearly 60 battalions have been wiped out, heavily trounced, lost their combat capacity or disbanded.

— Put out of action from May 1st to June 20 nearly 20,000 US and Saigon troops including nearly 10,000 GIs (5 US battalions or battalion-sized units and 8 Saigon battalions were heavily depleted).

— Shot down about 300 planes, destroyed 1,400 military vehicles, 40 of them tanks and M.113 armoured troop carriers, more than 150 artillery pieces and mortars, and sunk 15 war vessels.

— Captured or destroyed thousands of tons of ammunition and food and a large quantity of other military supplies, including nearly 20,000 firearms of various kinds.

— Attacked 5 out of the 6 corps area headquarters, completely flattened 2 of them, and destroyed many HQs of military zones, sectors and sub-sectors and hundreds of enemy posts.

— Assailed 12 out of the 19 provincial capitals, completely liberating 4 of them, many townships, district capitals and hundreds of villages with a more than one million total population, which form extensive liberated areas and solid rearbases of the resistance war...

The above-said achievements assume tremendous significance:

1 — They eloquently demonstrate the indomitable revolutionary spirit of our people. The Khmer people are a very patriotic people. They greatly prize the independence, freedom and peace of their country, can shrewdly distinguish foes from friends, deeply hate the aggressors and traitors, and are endowed with a long tradition of solidarity and valiant struggle against imperialism. Now that the US imperialists are invading the whole of Indochina, our people are uniting with the brotherly peoples of Viet Nam and Laos as they did in the past in the resistance against the French colonialists.

At present, our people have set their minds on crushing the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak reactionary administration, sweeping the US aggressors and the Saigon mercenary troops out of our beloved Cambodia in order to regain national independence and freedom and a peaceful and happy life for our people. This is a great revolutionary cause full of sacrifices and trials but a very glorious one. It is the only correct path to free our people from the yoke of Yankee imperialism. There is no other alternative. That is why, we will fight till final victory. Whatever sacrifices and hardships, we are resolved to fight and to win. With the recovery of independence and freedom, we shall have everything. We have every reason to believe that our just cause will certainly triumph. We have won, are winning and will win completely.

2 — With their recent feats of arms, our armed forces and people have foiled the US scheme to follow up the coup d'etat in Cambodia and won an initial but very important success, in the resistance against the US war of aggression and dealt a stinging blow at the administration and army of the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak reactionaries.

The US imperialists have long hatched a plan to occupy our Cambodia, a rich and strategically important country. But they have been duly punished by our people. By engineering the coup d'etat of March 18 to put the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique in power, by committing US and Saigon troops to an armed aggression against Cambodia, the US imperialists and their flunkeys not only aimed at serving their aggressive war in South Viet Nam but also schemed to stamp out the revolutionary movement and other progressive movements of the Khmer people, sap the policy of peace and neutrality initiated by Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk and turn Cambodia into a military base and neo-colony of the US and the Khmer people into servants of the US.

However, the results have fallen short of their expectations. Far from weakening, the revolutionary forces have strengthened considerably in all fields. The Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique have unmasked themselves as lackeys of the US and have been so soundly beaten by the Khmer people that their collapse will be inevitable for all US bayonets and dollars. Their troops have been suffering unlamented failures. The Cambodian territory far from becoming a military base and colony of the US, has turned out to be a grave for US troops, power and prestige. The Khmer people far from falling under the domination of the US the and Saigon reactionaries, have become glorious victors.

Realities in more than two months show that the US imperialists are not to be feared. On the contrary they are certain to be defeated by the Khmer people as well as by the Vietnamese and Lao peoples. The Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique will undoubtedly be overthrown. These facts augur that the more they prolong, expand and intensify their aggressive war against Cambodia, the more ignominious and heavier setbacks they will incur and their complete failure is a foregone conclusion. These are also warnings to those accomplices of the US in the invasion of Cambodia that they are playing with fire and will inevitably get burnt.

3 — The military achievements of the Cambodian patriots also mark a big stride forward of the Cambodian revolution. With their indomitable spirit, the Khmer people have in a short period of time set up the democratic power of the people, from the people and for the people. A patriotic people's army born of the crucible of the revolutionary struggle and steeled in the fight, has grown up rapidly and recorded splendid gains. A bright future is awaiting the Khmer people who are benefiting from a firm and strong front of solidarity of all progressive forces in the country and on enlightened leadership and a progressive and judicious line.

These are initial but considerable advances of great significance for the Cambodian revolution, the Indochinese peoples' front and the national liberation movement in the world. They have laid very firm bases for the Cambodian revolution to build a really independent, free, neutral and prosperous Cambodia, worthy of being an active member of the Anti-imperialist front of the people of Indochina and the rest of the world...

Uncle Sam's "stable position" in Cambodia!
Cartoon from the US paper "The Guardian"

ON THE OCCASION OF THE ALGERIAN DEMOCRATIC AND PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC INDEPENDENCE DAY (July 5)

EVER FLOURISHING VIET NAM — ALGERIA MILITANT SOLIDARITY

THE Algerian people are jubilantly celebrating their 8th Independence Day in the stirring atmosphere of the implementation of the three revolutions: industrial, agricultural and cultural.

After more than seven years of valiant fight, on the 5th of July 1962, the Algerian people regained their national independence, putting an end to the 132 years of bloody colonial rule. This glorious victory ushered in a new period of the history of the Algerian people and represented an important contribution to the national liberation movements in Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Over the past eight years, under the sound leadership of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party headed by President Houari Boumedienne, the Algerian people have continued their tradition of indomitable struggle and waged an unremitting fight against imperialism and colonialism led by US imperialism, with a view to consolidating their national independence. Giving full scope to the nation's traditional industriousness, they have quickly healed the wounds of war and recorded many big achievements in the building of a sovereign economy and a national culture and education. The beautiful land of Algeria has witnessed many big changes over this short period of time.

This is a great source of inspiration and a justified pride not only for the Algerian people but also for all the countries in the great family of Africa and all progressive people in the world. The people of South Viet Nam are highly gratified at these successes of the Algerian people and consider them to be their own.

The past eight years have also seen untiring efforts of the Algerian people and government for the liberation of Africa and for strengthening their solidarity with the peoples of other Arab countries in the struggle against the Israeli aggressors, henchmen of US imperialism, with a view to liberating Palestine and the other Arab territories illegally occupied by Israel. Together with the peoples in the rest of the world, the South Vietnamese warmly welcome the firm anti-imperialist position of the Algerian people and government and their strong support for the cause of national independence, democracy, peace and social progress.

The Algerian people who have been closely bound to the Vietnamese people by a fraternal friendship during the long and grim years of colonial enslavement, have not forgotten their intimate friends after they have regained national independence. From the outset, the resistance of the South Viet Nam people against US aggression, for national salvation, has won the warm sympathy, support and wholehearted assistance of the people, National Liberation Front Party and government of Algeria. It is safe to say that during the past years, the Algerian people, Party and Government and respected President Houari Boumedienne have not missed any opportunity to condemn the US aggressors and support the legitimate effort of the South Viet Nam people.

With their brilliant victories in Spring and Summer this year on all battlefields, the South Viet Nam people have expressed their most heartfelt gratitude and their undying militant solidarity with the fraternal people of Algeria.

On the occasion of the Independence Day of the brotherly people of Algeria, the South Viet Nam people wish the Algerian people many more and still greater successes in their three major revolutions and in the implementation of their four-year plan for economic and cultural development aimed at consolidating national independence, continually raising their standard of living and actively contributing to the just struggle of the African people, the Arab peoples and peoples in the rest of the world.

May the militant solidarity between the South Viet Nam and Algerian peoples last for ever.

LAOS: over 1,500 enemy troops put out of action in June

ACCORDING to a battle roundup distributed by KPL, the Lao Patriotic forces and people in June 1970 put out of action more than 1,500 enemy troops, shot down 8 warplanes, wrecked 15 military vehicles, and seized 500 firearms of various kinds and a large quantity of food and military equipment. Thousands of people were freed from the enemy's grip.

In Upper Laos, the patriotic forces put out of combat 630 enemy troops (including a colonel heavily wounded) in an engagement five kilometres northeast of Sam Thong, Xieng Khoang province.

In Lower Laos, the regional armed forces and guerillas on June 12 intercepted two enemy battalions engaged in a probe in That Hai, 35km south of Muong Phin district town, knocking out over 100 enemy troops.

On the night of June 8, the patriotic forces attacked the military sub-sector HQ and the 41st battalion HQ in Saravane provincial capital. In three hours' fighting, the Lao patriotic forces put out of action over 500 enemy troops, brought down 3 aircraft, and captured nearly 200 guns of various kinds and made a big haul of war supplies. The Saravane provincial capital was completely liberated.

The patriotic forces in Saravane province on June 16 overran enemy battalion headquarters at Ban Khoc, 3km northeast of Saravane town, putting out of action some 300 enemy troops seized a large quantity of weapons and military equipment.

All told, from June 8 to 23, over 800 enemy troops in Saravane area were wiped out. As a result, the whole region was liberated.

A FRESH CRIME EVERY DAY

THE bellicose Nixon clique keeps claiming that the GIs have come to South Viet Nam to defend its security and freedom. However, every day the American aggressors commit countless crimes against the South Vietnamese. Recently, the mass slaughter perpetrated by the GIs at Son Thang (Quang Nam province) has just been brought to light. A UPI dispatch of June 9, 1970 revealed that 16 people, mostly old agers, women and children had been killed somewhere in Que Son valley, north of Quang Nam.

On February 19, Krichten, an American marine corporal said that a patrol squad in which he took part searched a house in hamlet four, village of Son Thang, north of Quang Nam. Another member of the squad Schwarz reported that he had not seen anybody there. Right then the squad heard voices in a house opposite. A search was decided. Krichten went on :

"The shooting was ordered by the patrol leader, pvt. Randall D. Herrod, 20, of Calvin, Oklahoma, the patrolmember first wounded a women who tried to escape, and Herrod ordered Schwarz to 'finish her off' with a 45-caliber pistol. Herrod told us to kill the rest of the people, the corporal testified 'I want these people killed'.

Herrod had five other Vietnamese in this house murdered. On my objection he said that it was ordered by the lieutenant, commander of the company, I then asked Thomas Boyd, a private first class: 'Isn't he mad?' and he answered: 'Sure he is.'

After that, the patrol squad searched another house. A woman was said to be dragged out but she tried to snatch her trousers.

At last, Herrod told us to fall in line and ordered us to fire at the Vietnamese. We were still hesitating when he urged: 'I want all of them killed.' And the shooting began...

Still Schwarz was ordered to knock off a crying child. Then the squad was called back amidst the victims' moaning.»

"Herrod insisted" Krichten added "that he acted upon the order of the company commander, lieutenant Louis B. Ambort, to kill everything moving." One can cite other atrocities.

Within 12 days early in June the American aggressors mopped up Nhi Long and My Cam villages (Tra Vinh province), burning 580 houses and butchering many innocent people. At hamlet Tam Bao, Phu Vang district, Thua Thien province, US Green Berets raped to death a 15-year-old girl : these atrocities will certainly be brought to light like these at Son My and Son Thang.

They are not isolated cases. Apart from Son My and Son Thang, countless other mass slayings take place every day in South Viet Nam, for they are part of a systematic policy of the American aggressors.

And all these horrible facts give the lie to the Nixon clique's pi jaw on peace and freedom...

In brief

• The *Giai Phong Press Agency* (GPA) Paris correspondent reported that on June 23, 1970, A. Souquières, Secretary General of the French Peace Movement, handed to Nguyen Minh Vy, representative of the DRVN delegation, and Nguyen Van Tien, deputy head of the RSVN Delegation to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, a sum of 12 million (old) francs to help the Vietnamese people fighting against US aggression.

It is to be recalled that in February 1970, the French Peace Movement had collected 121,000 vials of penicillin for the South Vietnamese people.

On June 22, the French Communist Youth Movement also handed to Vietnamese representatives 10 million (old) francs, proceeds from a fund raising campaign in favour of both North and South Viet Nam.

• In Milan (Italy) on the night of June 20, 1970 a mammoth demonstration was staged by 50,000 people against US aggression in Indochina and in support of the struggle of the three Indochinese peoples for national independence.

It was held under the auspices of more than 45 organisations (trade unions of various branches, political parties, political and religious bodies, etc.). The demonstrators, workers, peasants, intellectuals, students, youths, scientists, lawyers, etc, assembled at Lorato Square then staged a 5 km-long parade with banners and South Viet Nam NLF and DRVN flags. Before dispersing they gathered again at Duomo Square.

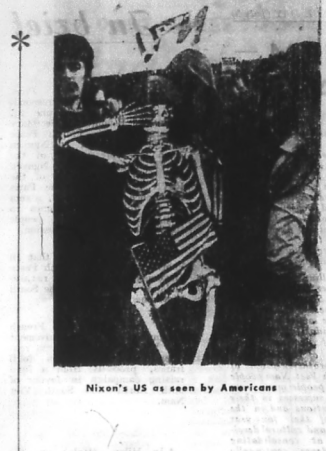
• In an interview with *"New Era"*, a magazine of the GDR, Bhikkhu Amritananda, President of the General Association of Buddhists and the Movement of Buddhist Youth in Nepal, strongly condemned US aggression against Viet Nam. He insisted on the cessation of this cruel war and the withdrawal of US troops from South Viet Nam. He also affirmed that Buddhists, Catholics and peoples of all the five continents opposed the US aggression against Viet Nam.

• News from Colombo said that in June 24, 1970, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon, flayed the US war of aggression in Viet Nam, during debates on Ceylon's foreign policy in Parliament. We condemn the US imperialists, she stressed, because they have unleashed a war in Viet Nam. Our policy of independence does not mean that we should remain indifferent in face of such deeds.

We are ready to support wholeheartedly any country fighting for its independence, she added. We are not alone to protest against US war in Viet Nam. The American people themselves have many a time protested against it.

U.S: * 300 American Scientists demand US withdrawal from Indochina

* Nineteen US officers come out against Viet Nam war



Nixon's US as seen by Americans

According to *Reuter*, nearly 300 leading American scientists sent, on June 24, a letter and a petition to US President Nixon "calling for the immediate withdrawal of the United States armed forces from Cambodia and for the total withdrawal of the United States armed forces from Indochina within one year."

The petitioners, all members of the National Academy of Sciences, included half a dozen Nobel prize Winners, two former Presidential science advisers and five professors. George Pimental and Charled Morrey of the University of California.

The letter said it reflected "very strong feelings" shared by many members of the academic community against US military activities in Indochina.

Thousands of people in Saint Louis, Missouri, AP reported, demonstrated, on June 25, outside the auditorium of the Junior Chamber of Commerce against Nixon who was giving a talk there. They brought with them banners calling for peace in Viet Nam and chanted "Peace now!"

On the night of June 24, while US Vice-President Spiro Agnew was making a speech pleading for US involvement in Cambodia at a meeting of the local branch of the Republican Party in Denver, Colorado, large crowds staged a protest demonstration outside the meeting hall.

The demonstrators paraded around the hall for five hours, shouting "We don't want your war."

On various college and university campuses across the United States, students turned commencement exercises into protest meetings against the Nixon administration's war of aggression in Indochina. Students took over the rostrum to make protest speeches. Walkouts were staged to protest against speakers from among college authorities.

At Columbia University, about 1,000 graduates and students walked out when the University President spoke in defence of US aggression in Indochina.

At commencement ceremonies, graduates at the University of Massachusetts, Georgetown University and Vassar College decorated their caps and gowns with symbolic anti-war signs.

Seniors of Yale University, Oberlin College and on many other US campuses refused to wear the traditional cap and gown.

As a result of student protest and boycott, commencement ceremonies were cancelled at a number of institutions. Top officials of the Nixon administration, contrary to practice, dared not attend and address graduation rallies.

A growing discontent caused by the US administration's policy of aggression in South East Asia has been discernible in the US armed forces, Western reports said:

19 officers in the aircraft carrier "Hancock" which took a direct part in the Viet Nam war sent a letter to the ship's captain to protest continuation of the war. "In our opinion," they stressed, "it is impossible to settle the Viet Nam problem by means of arms, and military operations only lead to useless sufferings and losses of human lives."

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A group of officers at the "Grand-Forks" airbase (North Dakota) urged total withdrawal of US troops from South Viet Nam. In a letter to all US senators, many congressmen and newspaper editors, they wrote that the US government should "revise its South East Asia policy." They said that they were deeply concerned over US armed involvement in South East Asia and doubted the righteousness and common sense of the government's actions. They raised a protest against the prosecution of military hostile to the administration's foreign policy.

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UPI reported that on June 25, about 200 delegates of US local press held their annual national convention in Seattle (Washington) and passed a resolution urging immediate measures by US Congress to compel the US government to stop the war, restore peace in South East Asia, and withdraw at once all US troops from this area. Many delegates raised their voices for total pull out of US troops from South Viet Nam before the end of 1970.

In the Middle Orient

their irremediable failure

OVER the last days the Israeli aggressors have been stepping up their provocation against Arab countries. They have mustered infantrymen, armoured units and airforce in continual assaults on Arab positions from both sides of the Suez Canal to the Golan Plateau. Many times they have made deep thrusts into Lebanon and Jordan with a view to harming the rear-base of the Palestine liberation movement.

Public opinion in Arab countries and all over the world have viewed with indignation and concern these military ventures of the Israeli aggressors.

To conceal their unsavoury role as instigators of the Israeli criminal deeds, the White House rulers put forward their so-called "Mideast Peace Plan." On the other hand, Nixon blatantly declared his "readiness to grant necessary military aid to Israel."

The Conference of Heads of Arab States held in Tripoli on June 21, 1970, gave an accurate appraisal of US role in Israel's aggressive acts in the Middle East when it unanimously stated that "the United States was the enemy of Arab States, it is giving all-out support to Israel and provides it with military equipment to enable it to maintain its military supremacy. All US peace manoeuvres are but political machinations aimed at helping Israel prolong its occupation of Arab territories after its aggression in June 1967."

The authors of the state of permanent tension in the Middle East are none other than the Israeli aggressors and their Yankee sponsors. The recent Israeli war acts are proofs of their obstinacy to continue an aggressive policy which seriously jeopardizes peace in this area.

The peoples of various Arab states having seen through the crafty and vicious designs of the US imperialists and Israeli aggressors, are all the more resolved to unite and to fight for their fundamental national right. The following statement of UAR President Gamal A. Nasser at the opening session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union on Feb. 2, 1970 unmistakably voiced this determination: "The peoples of Arab countries have no other choice than to fight against Israeli aggressors". The successful Conferences of Heads of Arab States in February, May and recently, have been important landmarks in the development of the legitimate struggle of Arab countries against Israeli aggressors and US imperialists. The Arab peoples are holding firmly to their liberation cause, putting up a stubborn fight and winning great successes on all fronts.

Parallel to military successes, many important political actions have been staged by the workers and students of Palestine and other Arab countries against the aggressors in Gaza, Naplouse, Kalkamh, Tulkarm, etc. The Palestine students' 4-day class boycott and the demonstrations held by other segments of the Palestine people against the atrocious regime of the Israeli occupiers in May last testify to the expansion in depth and scope of the political turmoil now assailing the Israeli authorities in territories they have illegally seized.

Though geographically separated by long distances, the South Vietnamese people and the brotherly peoples of Arab countries share the same aim in their fight against aggression, national independence and freedom. That is why the South Vietnamese have been closely following the Arab people's struggle against the US imperialists and Israeli aggressors for the liberation of their occupied territories and the defence of their national rights.

The South Vietnamese are elated at the great successes scored by their Arab brothers and consider them their own successes. They resolutely support the correct position of the Arab peoples in the settlement of the Middle East question and hold that a solution can be found to it only in the cessation of US intervention and US aggression, return to Palestine and other Arab states of territories illegally occupied by Israel, absolute respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Arab states and the legitimate national rights of the Palestine Arabs.

The legitimate struggle of the Arab people which enjoys the widespread support of the people of socialist countries and all progressive mankind, will certainly came to a happy conclusion.

DAI LIEN

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